Amnsements and Alcetings Co-Night,

HOU OPERA HOUSE-"The Show Flower." BIJGU OPERA HOUSE—"The Show Flower."
BUOTH'S THEATRE—" Cinderelia."

DALT'S THEATRE—"OUT FIRST Families."
FIFTH AVENUE TREATRE—"AN American Girl."
HAVERUE TREATRE—"Revis."

MADISON S. UARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
RIBLO'S GARBEN—"My Partner."
PARE THEATRE—"Alixe."

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTIELS—"Our Torchlight Parade."
SYAPEAL I 199 ATE: —"LA Pericho e."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"Daniel Rochat."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The Guy'nor."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

"Index to Rovertisements.

ANTSINENTS 2d Prove 6t comm.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—Sth Page—5th column.

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—4th columb.

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—4th columb.

BUSINESS CHANGES—7th Page—6th column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.

CONTRET BOARD—6th Page—1th column.

COUNTRY BOARD—6th Page—4th column.

DANING ACADEMIES—2d Page—6th column.

LYTHON NOTICES—7th Page—4th column.

LYTHON NOTICES—7th Page—4th column.

EUNOPEAN—5th Page—3d column.

EUNOPEAN—5th Page—3d column.

EUNOPEAN—5th Page—6th column.

HELF WANTY,—2d Page—6th column.

BELF WANTY,—2d Page—6th column.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—7th Page—6th column.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—7th Page—6th column. FINANCIAL—7th Page 3d and 4th estimates.

BELF WANTE—2d Page 6th estima.

HOESES AND ROOMS WANTED—7th Page—6th column.

I SARDCHIN—2d Page—4th and 5th columns.

LECTURES AND MEETING—2d Page—6th column.

LOST AND FOUNI—6th Page—2d column.

LOST AND FOUNI—6th Page—2d column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—4th column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—4th column.

MARRIAGES AND FOUNI—6th Page—4th column. Mining-on Fage 4to column s.

Mining-on Fage 4th column; 8th Page-Sth and 6th clumms.

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"ALDERNET BRAND" CONTRACED MILI

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.-The great OUT THE OFFICE ACTIONS. ACTIONS. In CITY OF SOME ACTION OF CONTROL OF CONTROL

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS M PRNING.

FOREIGN.-Thebais won the Criterion Stakes at Newmarket yesterday. - The Pope has icaffirmed his right to temporal power. - There has been a large fire at the Central Telegraph Office at Manchester. - General Garibuldi and his son have withdrawn their resignations as members of the Italian Parliament . Negotiations for the surrender of Dulcigno have been resumed in Mon-

DOMESTIC. - General Grant presided and speke at a large meeting in Utica last evening. == Southern outrages are refrom Fierada, South Carolina and ported Mississippi. - A larve Republican meeting has been held at Corning, N. Y. uel L. Perry, a colored politician has been acre-red at Washington on an old charge. - Some of the piling of the Long Branch pier was broken in the recent storm. - The Califorma Stock Exchange, known as "the Little Board," has suspended operations, ... = The Census Office a ade public the penalation of Kings, Queeus the District of Columbia.

CHY AND SUBURDAN.-F ederick Douglas spoke at Cooper I man last night. = man adore sed a large meeting in Brooklyn. The Warren Court of Inquiry met again yesterday. = Important topics were discussed at the Episcopal General Convention, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.04 cents. Stocks less active, but buovant and higher, closing trre rular.

in. Wreymen -Trinung local observations in dicate clear or partly cloudy and warm weather, tollowed by mer-ased cloudiness and possibly rain. Thermometer yesterday: highest, 49°; lowest, 36°; average, 41 40.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOULD FOR HANCOCK From the Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were that alive. These are the same principles POR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the man was pouced forth their life blood on Virgenes's seat, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."-[Wale Hampion, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginio, at Stauston, July 26, 1880.

From four presument Der scratz of Stauntes, who eat on the platform while Hamoton space.

We, the undersumen, neard the speech of General Wade Humpion, delivered in Suddies, on the 26th of July We have also read the report thereof published in The Falley Virginian on the 29th of July. tially correct.

that that report was substantially correct.

ABCHERAGO G. STUART,
H. C. TINSLEY,
A. C. GORDON.

A. C. GORDAN. HUGH F. LYLE. Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., April 23, 1880.

Dear Sir: Your layor was duly received. I would most cheerfully miroduce and urge the passage of a bil, such as you suggest, but with the present Bemocratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has become aimost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of resping the House is very remote, and the Rebel passing the House is very remote, and the Rebel General who is at the head of the Pen-sion Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills nore averse to allowing any section pass. It would not be at all proba is, therefore, that the bilt will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter; will very cordustly act in the matter. Verf truly, F. E. Banzhoovan. the matter. Very truly, E. W. Cuuriden, eq.

Alfred T. Ackert, who was appointed a Civil Justice by Governor Tilden, and declares himself still a Democrat, denounces the nomination of Mr. Grace in a letter we publish elsewhere, and withdraws from the Irving Hall organization, in order to oppose his election.

During the session of the Episcopal House of Deputies yeste:day, an important report was made by the Committee on the State of the Church. Among other things it censured a disposition on the part of some of the clergy to conform to tastes, sentiments, and opinions which are not consistent with ministerial " fidelity."

It is amusing to see the German economists speculating as they did in Berlin gesterda, on the inevitable exhaustion of the soil in this country, as a remedy for American competition. They ought to know that there is too much unreclaimed land here to reader it likely that the production of grain will diminish for many generations.

A run set in upon us Monday morning for extra copies of Sunday's paper, containing the admirable verbatim report of Ingersoll's great speech on Saturday night at Cooper Institute. produced the speech, in attractive type, in a favor of the Republicans is, therefore, 5.33 per and without ame, under the management of I General Hancock a Protectionist on a platform Republican candidate in the XXIst Congressional

TRIBUNE Extra, of four pages. It also contains the larger part of Secretary Evarts's speech last week in Brooklyn. Price, 5 cents, \$2 per hundred. \$12 per thousand.

Congressman Chalmers, of Mississippi, cries aloud for a revival of the "methods of 1876" in that State, saying that the Democracy "has bot a man or a gun to space." Inquisitive persons who want to know what the "methods of 1876" were are respectfully informed that they did not cease with 1876, and that a tolerably clear idea of them may be obtained from Mis. Chisolm's parrative of the butchery of her husband and children.

The Republican party is not in the condition in Albany County which is characteristic of the party elsewhere this year. The account given by a staff correspondent elsewhere shows that the quarrel which ought to have ended long ago is still dividing the energies of the party, in spite of the union of the factions. Now there must be an end to this. The Albany District is represented in the present Congress by a Republican; if it is represented in the next Congress by a Democrat, there will be an energetic effort made to discover who is responsible.

We are authorized by the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, to offer a reward of \$5,000 for evidence that shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the forger who concocted the so-called "Chinese letter," and wrote General Garfield's name to it. Mr. Chittenden's prompt action fitly expresses the general estimate of the monstrens crime in which Mr. William H. Barnum has made himself a shameless participant. It is believed that clews to the forgery have been found in this city, and that the culprit may be found within sight of the City Hall. Hunt the rascal down!

Is the Democratic retreat beginning? Mr. Hewitt admits now that the body of the forged letter was not written by General Garfield, but insists that the signature was. Inasmuch as the whole letter, signature and all, was a labored imitation of General Garfield's hand, Mr. Hewitt has virtually admitted that the whole document is a forcery. Sarely no intelligent man for a moment supposes that a secretary, in writing a letter for General Garfield, would imitate his hand. The sydogram is short and crear: The letter and signature are in the same hand; Mr. Hewitt admits that the letter is forget; he thus admits that the signature also is forged.

To-night Secretary Sherman makes at Cooper laion his first speech of the campaign in this ety, under the auspices of the Central Campaign Club. Mr. Sherman has a strong claim to a bearing upon the issues of the canvass in his day, where the policy of resumption met its final test and won a lasting and glorious triumph. His position further enables him to speak with authority as to the dangers to the commerce and finances of the country that lie in Democratic rule. Upon these points his counsel will be that of a close student of governmental questions. Upon all questions his utterances will be those of a life-long and sincete Republican, who since he first entered the lower branch of Congress, twenty-live years ago, has never grown cold in the service of the party of freedom and progress.

General Grant said a wise thing in his speech at Utica yesterday-that "the Democratic " party are just as much interested in the suc-"cess of the Republican party as the Republi-"cans are." This is true in every word, and and other New-York counties, and Rhode Island and there are Democrats who have wit enough to see it. The Republican party has a broad National policy on all questions, whether of trade or finance or the suffrage, designed only to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. The Democrat will share with the Repubbean in the benefits of the protective policy, provided the Republican party is allowed to continue it. If the Republican party is allowed to maintain its financial policy, the Democrat will share with the Republican in the prosperity that flows from it. If the Republican party succeeds by a moral rressure in enforcing freedom of opinion and action at the South, the Democrat would be the first to gain by the inward rush of capital that would surely come when it was known that life and property were safe there. Taking it at its best, what does the Democratic policy, on the other hand, include? A raid on the Treasury in behalf of a thousand Southern schemes of internal improvements; the destruction of the protective policy; the almost certain shipwreck of the present financial system to satisfy the demands of soft-money demagogues who know as little of the matters they want to govern as a savage of a sewing-machine; a grand rush of Rebel claimants and cotton tax brokers upon Congress-in short, an indescriminate plunder ing of the North for the benefit of the South Fortunately, there are many Democrats who see that an injury to the country is an injury to every part of it, and they will vote accordingly.

> REGISTRATION HIGHLY ENCOURAGING. There is everything in the big registration in this city and Brooklyn to encourage Republicans throughout the State. If there is any truth in figures the Democratic majority cannot be so overwhelming here as to rob them of the fruits of their good work in the interior counties.

The figures of the registration heretofore published have not been exact; so we give them below from official lists for 1879 and 1880. No calculation on registration can be made by comparison with 1876. The boundaries of the Assembly Districts for this city were changed in 1879, so comparison is made

with the registration of that year. TABLE OF REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Districts.	1880.	1879.
Fire	7,659	5.911
Second	0.678	5,598
Fulrd	8.485	6.595
Fourth	8,6,21	6,760
Firth	7 742	6.015
8)x:0	8,334	6,682
Seventh		7.958
Eightb	8,972	6.738
Nini4	10 123	7,917
Tento		7.520
Eleventh		5,996
Twelfth	8.246	6,674
Tairte-ath		7.279
Fourteenth		5,451
Pateenin		8,505
Sixteenth		6,906
Seven e ath	10.893	8,288
Eighteento	9,490	7.892
Nucteenth		7,282
Iwenticth		6,927
Twenty-first		6.410
I wenty-second		7,845
Twenty-tinffd	10,763	8,173
Twenty-fou.	7.865	6,515
	FX 8 45 434944	A 1248 C. C.

The VIIth, IXth, XIth, XIIIth, and XXIst Districts are Republican; all the others usually give Democratic majorities. These five districts have registered this year 47,458 voters as against 35,560 last year; a gain of 11,898, or 33 45 per cent. The other nineteen Democratic districts aggregate a registration of 169,471, as against 132,277 last year; a gain of 37,194, or 28.12 per cent. The advantage in

cent, which, of course, we naturally assume applies to the vote of the whole city.

The vote of this city usually falls short of the registration only about 8 per cent in "Presidential years." The vote on this basis will, therefore, be about 200,000. We believe that it will be less, because of the indifference of the Democrats. But let us assume, for the purpose of this calculation, that the vote will be 200,000 in round numbers.

In the election of 1876, Mr. Tilden received 65.3 of the whole vote cast; Mr. Hayes 34.7 per cent. We do not believe that, in the absence of a thorough organization such as Titden had General Hancock's party can poll an equal percentage. But adopting the same basis, we find that his total voic out of 200,000 would be 130,600. Consequently there would remain to Garfield 69,400 votes. But if the 5.33 per cent gain in registration holds good in the vote, there will be a difference of 10,660 votes. Deduct half of this number from Hancock and add half to Garfield, and the votes will stand: Hancock, 125,330, and Garfield, 75,730, or a majority for Hancock of only 49,600.

In Kings County the figures are even more encouraging. In the Republican Wards, namely, the 1st, 111d, XIXth, XXth, XXIId, and XXVth, the aggregate registration this year is 27,841, as against 20,676 last year; a gain of 7.165, or a percentage of 34.65. In all the others, which are Democratic Wards, the aggregate this year is 86,258, as aguinst 68,452; a gain of 15,806, or a percentage of 24. This indicates an advantage in registraion for the Republicans of about 10 per cent. The total registration of 114.099 will result in a total vote, if we deduct 8 per cent loss, of 105,800, or say in round numbers 105,000. We are confident it will be no more. Mr. Tilden polled 60 per cent and Mr. Hayes 40 per cent of the total vote of 1876. These same percentages if maintained this year will give General Hancock a vote of 63,000 and General Garfield 42,000. But a charge of 10 per cent will make difference of 10,500 votes, which, divided as in the former instance, will make the vote stand thus: Hancock, 57,750; Garfield, 47,250; Democratic majority in Kings County, 10,500.

This would give in the two counties a majority for Hancock of only 60,100. The Democratic managers do not claim that they will get their usual 3,000 majority in Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties, owing to dissensions there; but allow it to them, and it will stil' be seen that we have only about 63,000 majority below Harlem River to wipe out. Last year, with all the difficulties and discouragements of the canvass, we came down to the Harlem River with a larger Republican majority than that. It may be added that these figures are more liberal than the Republican local managers allow. The calculations are based upon the figures only; and no allowance is made for the falling off in the Democratic vote by indifference, desertion to our ranks, or the return home of the large number of business Republicans who voted for Filden in 1876.

We send greeting, therefore, to our friends of the interior. You are in no danger of being swamped by an overwhelming adverse majority here. You have it in your power to carry the State handsomely. Trust the Republicans of this city, and do your duty!

FACTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

No, "it won't do," as Colonel Ingersoll says, The workingmen of this country are not going to be defrunded into voting for lower wages and British competition by any infamous forgery. If any workingman is in doubt, let him go into a quiet place, sit down by himself, and think seriously of these things:

I. The Republican party was first formed by the free-tabor workingmen of the North to protest against the encroachment of slavery, and Homes for all, Pree Schools for ail, and a Protection tive Tariff.

II. When the Republican party first asked power, it promised a tariff to discriminate in favor of American industry. Within one month after it gained a majority in both Louses day to this it has constantly pledged itself to maintain, and has constantly maintained a tariff for protection, the results of which workingmen see when they compare wages here and

III. When the Democratic party was formed. it was inspired by the tarift-hating spirit of Southern nulliflers, who had tried in South Carolina to break up the Union because they could not defeat a tariff for the encouragement of manufactures.

IV. In 1840, and in every other platform until after the war began, the Democratic party opposed protection, and demanded a tariff for revenue only. This demand it repeated in 1876, and denounced the present tariff as " a musterpiece of injustice." The same demand-" a tariff for evenue only "-it makes again this year. Now, as at the beginning, it is the representative of the landed aristocracy of the South.

V. When the Republicans adopted the protective tariff in 1861, every Democrat in Congress except two voted against it. Every other bill passed, of the same nature, from 1861 to 1867, was opposed by nearly every Democrat. The Wood bill, an attempt to break down the present tariff, was supported only two years age by 113 Democrats, and opposed by only nineteen.

VI. General Garfield began life as a laborer himself, and has risen by his own efforts, never torgetting the free workingmen from whom he was chosen and whom he splendidly represents. His was the best speech made to defeat the Wood bill in 1878, and it was upon his motion that the bill was killed in spite of 113 Democratic votes.

VII. When the Democratic party pretends that it can be trusted to maintain the tariff, it asks you to disbelieve all its piedges and all its acts for forty years, and to believe that it is false to its pledge made only three months ago. Is it not easier to believe that its new professions and promises are false? Farties do not change their character, four millions of voters do not

change their real purpose, in a single month. VIII. A majority for the Democratic party will do much of the harm that the worst acts of that party might do. Men will expect the worst, and prepare for it by curtailing work or closing shops.

IX. A majority for the Republican party will keep the prosperity we now have. Four years more of safety will be assured. When we are well oft, it is the part of sensible men to risk no change.

LOOK OUT FOR ROORBACKS.

Beaten and dishonest men always resert to fresh lies at the very end of a contest, when it is too late to meet them. The Democratic party has shown that its taculty of devising slanders and falsehoods and forgeries is inexhaustible. This week, and on Monday next, it will deluge the country with lies; but it has passed into a political proverb that he who is caught by the last cards" of a campaign is a fool.

Men who mean to vote right should be on their guard, however. The Democrats have shown thems eves absolutely without scruple

infamous forgeries may yet be contrived. Tons of printed handbills are being sent out at this time, for use on the very day before election, and it is safe to calculate that the basest and meanest thing that can be done, with any hope of success, will be done before Mr. Barnum finishes his work. It is well, therefore, to put voters on their guard, and to remind them of

one or two facts. No sharp party manager saves a true story of accusation to the end of a campaign. He knows it will then be distrusted by all sensible men. If it has truth, and can be supported by evidence, he is anxious to bring it out long enough before the election to have the whole matter sifted to the bottom. Whatever story is saved to the end of a contest is very sure to be a lie.

For months all the capable men of both parties have been hunting the records for weapons against their adversaries. The discovery of any new thing of consequence, at this late day, is extremely improbable. The presumption is that any such discovery is based on a blunder or a hoax, even if honestly regarded as important by those who make it.

The character of candidates and of parties has been placed under the fierce light of public enticism for months. The world knows all about the life and general conduct of the Republican candidate. No story that can be conceived, no evidence that scoundrelism can manufacture, ought to have weight against that pure, honorable and laborious life of public

DOES ANYBODY KNOW?

Mr. William R. Grace, it turns out, has been naturalized, and has paid taxes, of late, in New-York. But what a comment it is upon the amazing character of this nomination, that there should have been any doubt on such subjects. Think of running a man for Mayer of the greatest city on the Continent about whom old and well-informed residents ask whether he is even a citizen!

The corporations concerned do not seen eager to rush forward yet and tell how Mr. Grace came to leave their service and Callao. But for that interesting incident Mr. Grace couldn't have been lassoed for the Mayoralty of New-York. Are we not to have the public curiosity enlightened?

Nobody is left in any mystery about Mr Dowd. Nobody has any doubt as to his citizenship, as to where he lives, as to how he has lived, or as to exactly where to find him. He is a very substantial certainty.

Neither does anybody fear what he would do about the public schools. He would be trusted, not on a promise against the influences about him, made when he wanted to be Mayor, but on his whole life and character. Is it best to run needless risk? Do the voters want a certainty or an uncertainty?

AN ORGANIZED BLUNDER. The Democratic party is an embodied and

persistent blunder. There never was a party that so invariably went wrong at all times and upon every question. The capacity it has for wicked fochshness and toolish wickedness is something wonderful to contemplate. It would seem the language of par'isan exaggeration to say that this great party had not done a wise or prudent thing in more than twenty years; but, candidly and truly, is it not the fact? Its original blunder, perhaps, from the point of view of current political issues, was its shouldering of the institution of als very, and its attempt to inveigle the toiling millions of the North into the support and the prepagation of a system that degraded labor and was sure in the end to take the bread out of their own mouths. This it did, and with blind and brutal it became from the first and has ever remained observacy persisted in it even after it had been peculiarly their party, and the representative repeatedly tebuked and disastrously defeated. of their interests. It gave the country Free It clung to slavery till there was nothing left of it to cling to, and only then, when the institution had utterly gone out of existence and there was not the shadow of a hope for its revival, did they sullenly and with an ill grace accept the inevitable. And that is but the type of all its acts and its policy. Its fataous folly of Congress it enacted such a tariff. From that is without parallel. It has been not only sure to take the wrong course when two were open, but shut up to a single one it might be trusted either to break over all barriers and do the wrong thing, or do the right in the most

stupid and blundering way possible. It were idle to undertake to recount the blunders of their management during even a single campaign; blunders not of individuals, like Wade Hampton and Beltzhoover and their candidate himself, but blunders that seem to have been organized and carried out by the combined force and concentrated perverseness of the whole party. Of such there is a notable instance in the free trade plank in the platform. which they are now trying to saddle upon poor Watterson, but for which the whole party is solely responsible, since their chosen representatives gave it their most careful thought and the whole party deliberately adopted it as the best expression of what they thought they might profitably prefend to believe. The shameful fusion in Maine and the futile dalhance in Indiana with the Greenbackers were parts of the same blundering policy; and though their candidate's silly congratulation to Plaisted was a piece of folly of his own, it was in perfect keeping with the whole management of his party. Not the least remarkable of the series of blunders that have characterized the present campaign, are those of which the State of Indiana has been the scene, and here the recoil of those sharp practices upon their own heads has been so quick and so fatal that they are left wondering themselves at their own amazing lack of foresight and sagacity. The Supreme Court decision which annulled the constitutiona! amendment and kept Indiana in the list of October States for a confessedly partisan purpose, to wit, to secure the nomination of Hendricks at Cincinnati, not only failed of its purpose in that regard, but was largely instrumental in bringing about a defeat which, had it been postponed to November, would not have had a tithe of the demoralizing effect that has followed: se that their smart trick has proved to be a blander with most disastrous conse quences. The nomination of English, bad enough in itself, was not half so hurtful to the party as this judicial trick to favor Hendricks. Mr. Tilden, though by far the most cuming

and sagacious leader the party has had these many years, was not exempt from mictakes which have in the end proved fatal to his own political ambition; but it may fairly be said that under his lead the party escaped making a great many blunders, and came as near as its moral and intellectual constitution would perno to being occasionally almost wise. Since he was shelved, the predestinate stupidity of the party has broken out with renewed virulence. It has quite outdone itself in piling felly upon folly. The "329" frenzy is a good illustration of it, and only one out of many. It is hard to say which is the latest, and impossible to guess what will be the last, but at this writing the whole party, through its stump orators and newspapers, seem to have rushed headlong into an insanceffort to prove General Garfield a Free Trader running on a Protection platform, and

Mule-Buyer Barnum. Nobody can guess what of a tariff "for revenue only." It is scarcely credible that a great political party can be so perpetually in the wrong and continue its hold on existence; but here is the party and here its record-a record of the most inconceivable and irretrievable blunders from first to last, and hardly redeemed by the glimmer of a single act

or utterance approaching wisdom. It is a party that has no excuse nor reason for being; an organized blunder. It is impossible of correction or amendment. The only thing to do with it is to blot it out. Shall that be done in November ?

It used to be thought in the good old times that

Democracy meant faith in the honesty and intelligence of the people. Now we can hardly take up a Democratic newspaper which does not by implication assert that the people can be bought like sheep and be cheated like idiots. The whole cry of the Hancock party is that if General Garfield should be elected it will be because the people have either been cheated or bribed. They take it for granted, for instance, that the people are as ignorant of the tariff question as their own candidate for the Presidency, and can be deluded, even when their highest economical interests are concerned, by a cry for measures which cannot help them. That is to say. in a country governed by the will of the people it is possible to determine an election by the merest tricks and devices. What is this but a gross insult to the popular mind and conscience? Take another point. If Indiana had been carried by the Demoerats everything would have been lovely and virtuous. The men who are now howling about fraud and intimidation would have raised a triumphant shout and exulted in such an exhibition of the popular will and intelligence. There would een no talk on their part of corrupt practices and of the dishonesty of the election. Yet they would have carried the State by the votes of precisely the same men who are now standered and maligned. The fraud was in not voting the Democratic ticket. The corruption was in not considering Mr. English a model of personal integrity, generosity and virtue. The moment a man leaves the Democratic party he becomes, in its eyes, a scamp or a fool. Substantially, that party denies the right of the people to rule, unless they rule after the Democratic fashion; and no doubt these wonderful Democrats, if they could, would give us a constitutional amendment making it high treason to vote the Republican ticket at all.

We observe that The Evening Express announces that it proposes shortly to print the biography of Mr. James Gordon Bonnett. Has The Express forgotten that only last Wednesday it referred to Mr. Sennett as " a man whose olography would be unfit for publication in the worst sheet in the country " ! We venture to remonstrate with The Express-not for Mr. Bennett's sake, who seems quite equal to taking care of himself, but because of our tender nterest in The Express. We should be sorry to see it write itself down as "the worst sheet in the

"We march forward not backward" was one of the pithy sayings in General Hancock's letter on the rebel claims which his admirers are fond of quating. And it does seem on the whole to be almost in the nature of prophecy. If they had carried indiana, we might have seen them marching backward, sullenty, but with faces to the front, but since the October elections they are faced to the rear and are marching " forward" in that direction as though Szeridan were after them.

Hancock's talk didn't do him so much harm as

The way to split the Solid South is to confront it with a Solid North. That is what is going to happen

That stupendous moral engine, The World newsaper, cavorts into the last week of the campaign brandishing the earthquaky issue that Garfield can't spell. The country is profoundly stirred at

Hurry up that next lie, Barnum. Your time is

Two things may be predicted with tolerable afety about the Democratic campaign in 1884. he Democrats will not put up a ticket with a lorious Superbat one end and a skeuthut at the other, and they will not engage a notic-broker to run their canvass for them on the supposition that the Presidency of the United States in for sale.

Forgery is not powerful enough to convince the American and Irish workingmen that they ought to vote to reduce their own wages.

The American people are getting ready to sit down permanently upon the doctrine of State sovereignty. it will be the part of wisdom for the disoples of Los and Jackson, who are still chinging to that dos-trine, to stand from under.

Barnum bought the most troublesome mule of his life when he bought that forced letter.

Every business man who votes for Hancock votes in favor of possible financial disorder and business prestration. Every business tean who votes for Garfield votes for financial stability and unprecedented business prosperity.

General Garfield, in the House of Representatives, in November, 1877, said of a proposition to repeal the Resumption Act: " Now, Mr. Speaker, if any of the amendments proposes any measure to make the Pesumption Act more safe, more certain, more careful of the interests of the country, I will cheerfully join my friends in voting for it; but anything that takes back the promises, anything that gives up what we have gained, anything that sets us afford on the wild waves from which we have so nearly escaued, I will oppose, if it should cost me all the political induce that can be offered an American." That is a whole financial creed in a paragraph. There will be no "change" for the country to dread with the author of that grand sentiment in the White House.

Did anything ever speak louder than the silence on Governor's Island ? There is nothing "local"

Barnuta's biggest lie may be expected the day before election. He will not allow it to have more than a few hours to be exploded in.

W. W. Perry, a Fusion Greenback leader and editor in Maine, says in his journal: "We give up the State as lost to the opposition. Solon Chase and his followers have already drawn off enough to elect the Republican electors." That puts Maine surely in the Solid Northern Republican column.

What is the Democratic issue now ? The party has thrown up everything and has betaken itself to

THE STATE CANVASS.

Hew irreverent! "General Local Tariff Hauock" is what they are calling him in the manufactories now.

Republicans living in cities and villages below 16,000 and above 7,000 in population should remember that to-day they have their last oppor-tunity to register their names. Friday, October 29, is the last day of registry in places having more than 16,000 residents. The call for the great Republican mass-meeting

at Utica yesterday was signed by 1,200 veterans of the war, all residents of Onelda County, and all voters. A Hancock roll of similar nature published recently at Utica continued only one-tourth as many names. It is plain which candidate has the support of the men who put down the Kebelhon. Representatives in large numbers of every trade

in Syracuse will take part in a great procession which will march through that city to-day in honor of the monster Republican meeting. The proces sion will be reviewed by General Grant, who will thus be enabled to see in an imposing way the protest of workingmen against the adoption of "a tariff for revenue only."

The "Tourgee Club," composed of students of the University of Rochester, had a pleasant surprise on Friday. They were presented with a cantiful flag and sensant by ladies of the city. The ladies to their presentation address say : "The flags may serve as a pleasant reminder when General Garfield shall have been trumphantly elected that you contributed in some degree to a result which intelligent patriotism already contemplates

It is reported that General Ferris Jacobs, jr., the

District, is not receiving that efficient support which he merits and should obtain as the party candidate. This is no time for Republicans to pay off grudges, or for local candidates to trade off Cengressional votes for their own petty benefit, or for languid movements in behalf of the party by party leaders in a close district. A Republican Congress is as necessary for the weifare of the countral as a Republican President.

" H. L. Morey" was found by The Utica Observer, but he is lost again. Ou October 22, it said, a resident of Utica named William N. Nash, who had formerly lived in Lynn, remembered Morey. But Nash makes the following statement in The Utica Her. ald of October 23: "The Observer of this evening evidently misunderstood me. I said that I had lived in Lynn, Mass., during the years they stated in their editorial; that I knew there was a man employed by the manufacturers' union to hire non-crispina and that I know this man by sight. I did not say his name was Morey, or H. L. Morey, as I did not then nor do I now know whether his name was Morey or not. Please make the correction."

MUSIC.

THE OPERA-LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

To the present generation of opera-goers the enthusiasm which this opera of Donizetti's excited some thirty or forty years ago must remain an impenetrable mystery, for certainly to the modera taste an uninteresting story, an almost total lack of dramatic action and a few pretty tunes scaltered about like oases in an arid desert of dreary and colorless recitative do not make an entertaining opera. But as far as last night's performance is concerned, the opera served its purpose well in showing Mme. Gerster in a role peculiarly well suited to her, both musically and dramatically, Linda is one of her favorite parts, and one in which she has been especially successful. This is but natural. The naive simplicity and gentle, loving spirit of the young peasant girl are in perfect harmony with the sweetness and unaffectedness of the singer's character, and the songs which are allotted to her are light, graceful and high, so that they afford room for the display of her best qualities as a vocalist, while they bring out all the beauties of her charming, sympathetic voice, From her first aria, "O luce di quest 'anima," till the close of the opera her impersonation was simple, refined and tender, with nothing about it hard or coarse, but replete with a pathos that was very touching. The mad scene at the beginning of the third act, always d fficult to do well because so easy of exaggeration, was perfectly given, and her acting at the close of the second act, when the news comes of her lover's approaching marriage, was forceful but self-contained and natural, Her singing left little to be desired, the florid music especially, her runs were faultlessly clear and distinct, her staccato precise, and the embellishments with which the music abounds remarkable for the purity and elegance of their delivery. In the upper register there was a slight wiriness, which may have been the result of the trying weather which we have

Signor Ravelli, the new tenor, more than confirmed, as Carlo, the good impression that he made on his first appearance in Lucia. The music is better surved to his voice than that of the opera in which he was first heard, and he did not suffer from the disadvantage of having to follow Campanini in one of his best parts. That he is an excellent artist there can be no question. He ings with consummate case—he has that highest art of the singer, the ability to do very difficult things as if there were nothing easier in the world—his style is simple and direct, his phrasing is excellent, and he has abundance of intelligence and good taste. His singular of the one great tenor air of the opera. "Le abundance of intelligence and good taste. His sing-ing of the one great tenor air of the opera. "Le Fanto in 171," a remarkably difficult air to sing smoothly, was almost faultless, and gained an encore, while the enthusiasin which followed his dust

been having of late.

while the enthusiasm which followed his duet with Mne. Gerster in the first act was even more for him than for the soorane. In such light parts as this it would certainly be hard to find a more satisfactory singer.

Signor Galassi, whose talent lies decidedly in the direction of old men's parts, was admirable as Autorio. The new buffo, Signor Corsini, did not show to great advantage. He has not a pleasant nor a powerful voice, and his humor was dreary. In the minor parts, and in the matter of the chorus and orchestra, the opera was well given.

given.

"Carmen" will be performed on Wednesday, and on Friday night the opera will be "Rigoletto," Miss Cary will make her first appearance at the matince on Saturday in "La Favorita,"

PERSONAL

Thomas Hughes, during his stay in this city, will be the guest of Abram S. Hewitt. Governor Porter, of Indiana, has very fair hair, very blue and metry eyes, and excellent manners. He is a wintower and has a handsome daughter who presides over his bousehold.

preach the sermon at the dedication on October 30 of the altar and reredos erected in St. Mark's Church, Manch Chunk, Penn., in memory of the late Asa

The Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., of this city, will

Judge Black is quoted as saying of General Garfield's mother: "She is a sterling, admirable woman, who has done her lite-work well under very disadvantageous circumstances. She has beard it thunder a great many times in her life." The competition for the proposed monument to

Victor Emanuel has been tarown open to sculptors of all nations. The cost, when completed, is not to exceed \$1.800.000. Three prizes of \$10,000, \$6,000 and \$4,000 are to be given respectively to the au-thors of the three best models, these models to re-main the property of the State. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in replying to the in-

vitation of the Berkshire local editors and reporters to participate in their annual supper, said: "Seven of the happiest seasons of my life were passed in Berkshire, with the Housatonic running through my own meadows and Grevlock looking in at my study window. It pleads me to know that I am study window. It pleases me to know that I am not wholly forgotten in Pittsfield, to which my great-grandfather rode when it was an Indian set-tlement or camping place."

A writer in The Portland Press recalls an epigram written a half century ago by Maria Lydia Child when she was Miss Francis. Her subject was her friend Nathaniel Deering, then prominent as a poet and humorist-now in his ninetieth year. He had left Portland and commenced the practice of law at Canaan, now Skowhegan :

Wheever weds the young lawyer at C.
Will surely have prospects most cheering.
For what must his person and medicat be.
When even his hame is "N. Deering "1

LONDON, Oct, 25 .- A Berlin dispatch to The Times says Prance Hohenlohe is rapidly recovering from his timess.

GENERAL NOTES.

A new electrical street lamp-lighter has been exhibited in Boston with marked success. In three circuits about three miles of wire are laid. In an instant every lamp connecting with the wire is lighted.

The Pope is not inclined to meddle with the Irian land troubles. The ciercal organ, Osservators Romano, announces that numerous inquiries have reached the Vatican from Ireland as to the attitude which the Pape intends to observe in reference to the ircubies in that country, and remarks with regard to this question that the Papacy, now more even than in the past, is resolved to avoid all interference in the political affairs of nations, and has always recommended the elergy not to depart from their mission of peace. The Pope, it adds, quite recently sgain exhorted the illshops to keep strictly within the limits prescribed by the laws of the countries in which they were severally located whenever any question of internal order of policy should arise.

A reader of THE TRIBUNE offers a criticists upon General Hancock's statement that the Southers claims " are now mostly in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers." He thinks it would have been highly proper for the General, before making such a declaration, "to have consulted the lass of our country, or, at least, to have conferred with some person familiar with the same. An old statute, nevel repealed or modified, is the Act of Congress passed Feb ruary 26, 1853, which specifically declares that the ransfer or sale of any claim against the United States Government is illegal, null and void, unless the same ! made after the Treasury draft, in payment of the claim, shall have been issued, and then the transfer must recite the number of the draft, the date thereof, and the amount, etc. This not is an effectual and positive bat against the transfer of any Government claim, and is, is itself, a complete refulation to that part of the great eampaign document. No broker or claim-agent would attempt the purchase of any claim with the knowledge of the provisions of this act before him; and, again, all Treasury drafts are issued to the order of the original claimant, or his legal representatives in the event of his death, which is another barrier to the transfer of claims." The Act of February 26, 1873, to which the